

Hawaiian Gazette. Published at the Postoffice of Honolulu, H. T., Second-class Matter. SEMI-WEEKLY. ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS. WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR. SUBSCRIPTION RATES: Per Month, \$1.00; Per Year, \$10.00; Foreign, \$12.00. Payable invariably in Advance. A. W. PEARSON, Manager.

FRIDAY : : : AUGUST 14

A CLEAR ISSUE.

In an editorial which reads as if it had been written by Humphreys himself, the Bulletin declares that the disbarment of Humphreys and Davis was an act of political revenge. Such a conclusion was expected of the Bulletin. That paper has defended every deed of knavery which the carpet-baggers in public and private life have perpetrated in these islands since the Get-Rich-Quick game began; it has been the prompt and eager apologist for every estate-wrecker, every accused embezzler, every manipulator of primaries, every jury-fixer and every rascal in power. It defended Gear and Humphreys for opening the jails, became the organ of Turk & Lewis, accused of jury-bribing, and it berated the Attorney-General for trapping Chinese gamblers; it has coddled the Home Rule bandits and shared in the spell of the unconscionable printing ring. Given the plight of John K. Sumner did not appeal to it for it was too busy trying to cover up the deprecation and save the rogues from punishment. No amount of dust-raising, however, can conceal the issue before the Supreme Court. Humphreys and Davis were disbarred for robbing a client under the forms of law. Any court on the Mainland, not controlled by politicians of the Galbraith stripe, would have disbarred them on that account, and we believe that, if the record of the case were lodged with the Supreme Court of the United States that tribunal would strike the name of Davis and of his fellow culprits if they have been admitted there, from the roll of its attorneys. If Judge Galbraith thinks his absurd and illogical findings were accepted or the impartial findings of his colleagues rejected by the Supreme Court of the United States let him lodge the papers there and wait for the result. We challenge him or any of his friends to put the question before the Federal tribunal of whether or not the rights of men entitled to practice law in the local courts have been unjustly taken away by the decision of the highest Territorial court. It will be easy enough to get a verdict. Let them try!

WHOLESALE IMMIGRATION.

Commissioner General of Immigration Sargent is quoted in the current files as saying "that information recently furnished him from New York City and other large centers of population proved the laxity with which the immigration laws have been enforced in the past. He said that it demonstrated the crying need of remedial legislation by the incoming Congress to stop the tide of immigration to this country, which promises to overwhelm it. The investigations conducted in New York alone show that no less than 600 of the poorer class of immigrants permitted to land last year at Ellis Island are now inmates of penal and charitable institutions of that State, and that 8,000 people of the same class were sent back to Europe during the current year. It is a curious fact that every effort is made to let into the country the lowest and most degraded of European peasantry and at the same time to annoy, hinder and harass traveling foreigners of wealth and position. We have had, in Honolulu, an example of the systematic effort to make cabin passengers wish they had stayed at home in the Customs inspection of through baggage—an inspection which was repeated in San Francisco, making the one held here superfluous. Foreigners naturally object to having their clothing inventoried to see whether their wardrobes are larger than they, in "their station of life," as the law reads, are entitled to bring with them into the United States. The tariff provides a thousand petty annoyances to travelers and while, for the benefit of the country, it cannot be taken off, its administration might be greatly improved. And it may be added that the care taken not to let in without duty too much of the products of the pauper labor of Europe might well be exercised against the admittance of the pauper laborers themselves. But it is not. There is a beggar army from 600,000 to 900,000 strong entering the port of New York every year and spreading over the country. Already the distinctively foreign element in the United States is forty-nine per cent of the whole and in a short time, if the bars to immigration are not put up, it will be in a majority. The presence of vast numbers of unassimilated foreigners of alien speech and training cannot but have a bad effect upon distinctly American rule. We shall hear of Italy's vote, Hungary's vote, Germany's vote and the like, and less of the American vote. And in times of financial hardship our new citizens will inevitably swell the dangerous army of the unemployed. They add to the elements of danger to the peace and to the republic itself.

AMERICAN SUGAR IMPORTATIONS.

More than five billion pounds of sugar, valued at over one hundred million dollars, was brought into the United States in the fiscal year just ended. This is a larger importation of sugar than at any preceding year in the history of the country, and the value is greater than in any preceding year except the importations of 1891, 1893 and 1894. These figures include the sugar brought to the mainland from Porto Rico and the Hawaiian Islands; and while the figures of the shipments from Porto Rico and the Hawaiian Islands are not included in the official statement of imports, they are properly included in the statement to show the quantity of sugar coming into the United States. The total number of pounds of sugar brought into the United States during the year was, as shown by the records of the Department of Commerce and Labor through its Bureau of Statistics, 5,217,977,934, while in no earlier year in the history of the country has the importation of sugar ever reached five billion pounds. The largest importation in any earlier year was that of 1897, when the total was 4,918,965,733 pounds. Adding to the enormous importation of 1903 six hundred million pounds as the domestic production, would give a total supply of 5,817,969,000 pounds for the year, or sufficient to furnish an average of seventy-two pounds for each individual in the United States, estimating the present population at eighty millions.

THE DAVIS-ALLEN AFFAIR.

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REFORESTATION.

The coming here of Wm. L. Hall, an expert forester whose position under the Federal government gives him official standing, will, we trust, mark the beginning of a definite and continuous policy of reforestation in Hawaii. Within the memory of men now in middle life—say forty-five years ago—the rainfall of these islands was much greater than it now is, due to the presence of dense forests of which the uplands have been all but denuded since. In that day the great Waianae range, so much of which is now bare, was luxuriantly clad and at a little earlier period the Waialua district was heavily wooded. All of the islands of the group have a similar story to tell—a decreasing rainfall coincident with a decreasing forest area. As a result many of our great agricultural enterprises have been forced to adopt costly irrigation systems. Most of the forest destruction has been caused by cattle and sheep. There are those who dispute this fact on the ground that large trees, which cattle could not hurt by their movements or their quest of food, are dying as rapidly as saplings. But close inquiry shows that the two effects spring from the same cause. Hawaii is not a country like the Eastern part of the United States where water can be found at the depth of eight or nine feet into which the roots of trees make their way and get continual refreshment; but a country of surface moisture, where the roots of trees spread horizontally from the trunk but a little way underground. This surface moisture induces a rank growth of ferns which protects the soil above the roots and keeps its moisture from drying up under the heat of a tropical sun. Now when cattle and sheep invade the forests they eat the ferns and leave the soil to dry up quickly after a rain. Trees, deprived of their customary moisture, their roots half baked, naturally pine and die; and as, by this process, the forests disappear, the rainfall itself decreases.

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With Davis on board, the Sierra will probably enter San Francisco bay flying a yellow flag. From what is known of the temper shown by Judge Estee towards plain infractions of the Federal law, it may be deemed probable that his grand jury, on his return, will be instructed to take up the question of the legislative vouchers. The Advertiser believes that the next great legal sensation will occur in the Federal court and that the disposition of the vouchers will be probed into with an unsparring hand and the men who destroyed them found and punished.

WILCOX'S NEW AMBITION.

Bob Wilcox has that essential faculty of a good native politician—an eye to the main chance. That is why he wants to run for Sheriff. Anywhere else the tumble from a cushioned seat in Congress to the cane chair of a County Sheriff would give the tumbler pain but here the lower office has its own attractions and of which the post of Delegate in Congress offers no comparison and which are guaranteed to soothe all hurts of pride. The Delegate gets \$5000 a year but the Sheriff, if he works things right, may collect \$5000 a month and a great deal more. In fact fifteen per cent were spoken of in court lately as the largest from Chinese gamblers alone. Then again the Delegate has no power or conspicuity; while the Sheriff of Oahu county will, like Doorkeeper Fitzhugh of three decades ago, be "a bigger man than old Grant."

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It is such forests as the Territory has left can be fenced in, the death of the trees will stop and it should be easy to extend their area into enclosed tracts of denuded ground, thus restoring as much of the old wooded district as the interests of Hawaii may require. For this work the active co-operation of the Federal Bureau of Forestry of which Mr. Hall is an expert employee, will be indispensable.

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Rheumatism

Is a rack on which you need not suffer long. It depends on an acid condition of the blood, which affects the muscles and joints, causes inflammation and pain, and results from defective digestion and a torpid action of the liver, kidneys and skin. Sciatica, lumbago and stiff neck are forms of it. Hood's Sarsaparilla has cured me of rheumatism. I was so I could not lift anything and my knees were so stiff I could hardly get up or down stairs. Since taking three bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla I have never felt a symptom of rheumatism, and I gladly recommend Hood's for this disease." Mrs. MATTIE TURNER, Bolivar, Mo.

Hood's Sarsaparilla and Pills

Neutralize the acidity of the blood, perfect digestion and excretion, and radically and permanently cure rheumatism.

BUSINESS CARDS.

- H. HACKFELD & CO., LTD.—General Commission Agents, Queen St., Honolulu, H. I. F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.—Importers and Commission Merchants, Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands. LEWERS & COOKE.—(Robert Lewers, F. J. Lowrey, C. M. Cooke.)—Importers and dealers in lumber and building materials. Office, 414 Fort St. HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.—Manufacturers of every description made to order. HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE.—Honolulu, August 13, 1903.

Table with columns: NAME OF STOCK, Capital, Val., Bid, Ask. Lists various stocks like Hawaiian Sugar Co., Hawaiian Electric Co., etc.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

By the Government Survey, Published Every Monday.

Table with columns: DAY, BAROM., THERM., HUMIDITY, WIND, MOON. Shows weather data for August 13, 1903.

TIDES, SUN AND MOON.

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Cable Congratulations.

The Manila Times of July 6 says: The Times acknowledges receipt of congratulations received over the new Commercial Pacific Cable from the Editor of the Honolulu Advertiser. The cablegram was dispatched at 2:38 p. m. yesterday from Honolulu and was received at Manila at 10:30 a. m. today.